

Paulton conservation area character appraisal

adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance 2003



Paulton and its conservation area

Local planning authorities have a duty to designate 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' as conservation areas under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The same Act also requires local planning authorities to periodically review conservation areas.

Four important studies have been carried out since 1990:

Paulton Parish Council 'A Question of Paulton' (Marlor 1990)

Bath & North East Somerset Council Planning Services' Sites and Monuments Record, 'Avon Historic Landscape Characterisation Methodology' (Chapman 1997)

Paulton Parish Council, 'Paulton Village Design Statement' (Paulton Village Design Group 2001, adopted by Bath & North East Somerset Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance 2001)

Bath & North East Somerset Council Planning Services, 'Rural Landscapes of Bath & North East Somerset' (adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance 2003)

These all identify a wide area of special architectural or historic interest being worthy of designation as a conservation area.

Conservation area designation helps to protect an area's special architectural or historic interest by providing

- the basis for policies designed to preserve or enhance all aspects of the character or appearance of an area that define its special architectural or historic interest
- control over the demolition of unlisted buildings and works to trees within a conservation area
- stricter planning controls within a conservation area
- introducing a statutory requirement for the local planning authority to consider the impact of a proposed development upon the character or appearance of a conservation area

The Council's Planning Services are happy to give further advice.

The emphasis within conservation areas is on ensuring local character is strengthened, not diminished, by change.



Central government policy on all development affecting conservation areas is set out in 'Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG 15). PPG 15 advises local authorities to define the elements that make the special character or appearance of conservation areas in order to provide a sound basis on which to develop local planning policies, preservation or enhancement strategies and development control decisions.

An assessment of an area's special interest and its character or appearance may be taken into account by the Secretary of State when considering appeals against refusals of planning permission. Once an area's special character is identified, proposals and actions can be formulated by the local planning authority and other agencies for preserving or enhancing it.

The Paulton conservation area character appraisal forms Supplementary Planning Guidance to policies CH.4 and CH.5 of the Wansdyke Local Plan as amended 2000; policies BH.6, BH.7 and BH.8 of the Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan Deposit Draft 2002; and policy 19 of the Joint Replacement Structure Plan 2002.

Public consultation on the Paulton conservation area and this conservation area character appraisal as Supplementary Planning Guidance took place between 12 May 2003 and 20 June 2003. A summary of the public consultation and a written description of the conservation area boundary are available on request from the Planning Projects & Partnerships Team.

The Paulton conservation area character appraisal as Supplementary Planning Guidance will be a material consideration in planning decisions affecting Paulton. The adopted character appraisal will carry considerable weight in decision making, having been subject to scrutiny and amendment through public consultation.

Paulton has 19 buildings in the 1986 List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest including 1 Grade II* and 18 Grade II listed buildings or structures.

How to use this conservation area character appraisal

This conservation area character appraisal summarises the architectural and historic interest of Paulton in two broad sections:

- a character summary of Paulton followed by character summaries for each area and
- an historical timeline for Paulton with a comparative national timeline.

Each section has end notes which set out full references to further detailed information which the preparation of this conservation area character appraisal has relied on.

The references are an essential part of the character summary and timeline and should therefore be referred to in any consideration of this conservation area character appraisal.



Paulton

Paulton has a proud coal mining and industrial heritage which is reflected in its buildings and landscape.

'The coming of the industrial revolution, the advent of steam driven machinery and the availability of local fuel, saw Paulton flourish along with the neighbouring towns of Midsomer Norton and Radstock. Iron founding was very important and even today the remains of the products made at the old Evans foundry in the form of stiles, bollards and railings can be seen in the local landscape.

Paulton was then and still is a working village which grew rapidly in the 19th and 20th centuries and is continuing to develop in the 21st.'

The Paulton conservation area and its character appraisal acknowledges this heritage and seeks its preservation, enhancement and enjoyment.



Paulton's landscape setting

Paulton is located along the west end of a long, gently undulating limestone ridge, about 140 metres above sea level, with Peasedown St. John at the eastern end. The ridge separates the Cam brook from the Wellow Brook and River Somer valleys.

To the south, the village is set back from the edge of the ridge so little of the village is seen from the Somer valley. The village has spread down the gentler northern slopes of the Cam Valley. Located on the lower slopes the massive buildings of the printing works dominate the village and the valley landscape.

The village is framed by attractive countryside. Fields in the area are from a mediaeval field system and tend to be small to medium in size, except on the plateau where fields have been amalgamated through hedge removal to allow increased levels of mechanised farming.

Paulton Conservation Area

Character summary

ridgeline settlement with surrounding rural land falling away into the Cam and Somer valleys

historic settlement² with high archaeological potential³

mediaeval field system⁴

tight street pattern in historic core created by buildings or stone walls at, or close to back of footpaths

listed buildings⁵ and other historic buildings built principally of local white lias⁶ stone with oolitic limestone dressings and slate⁷ or clay tile roofs^{8,9}

coal mining¹⁰ and industrial heritage^{11, 12, 13}

Somersetshire Coal Canal¹⁴

locally made cast iron artefacts^{15, 16, 17}

terraced housing steps with contours

area comprises varied buildings of a modest, domestic scale

print works dominate principal views of settlement from north

large group of mature trees in grounds of Holy Trinity Church and old vicarage are a skyline feature



Seven character areas

Seven character areas have been identified within the conservation area. The character of each area is summarised with preliminary objectives for enhancing each area. Neutral elements and negative elements are summarised for each character area where appropriate.

Neutral elements¹⁸ or buildings may have no special historic or architectural quality in their own right, but nonetheless provide a setting for landmark buildings, listed buildings, and unlisted buildings of special character and interest. This backcloth is important and needs careful management as a setting for the special elements.

Negative elements¹⁹ or buildings in conservation areas need to be considered differently. They should either be upgraded or, given the chance, removed, depending on their economic viability.

Area 1

Park Road and High Street (middle section)

Area 1 is characterised by its varied buildings in terms of style, height and size, of a modest, domestic scale and gardens of varying sizes

buildings and garden boundary walls up to road edge or back of footpath create a tight and varied street pattern

hard character is softened by shrubs and trees overhanging the path and road

in contrast the cherished War Memorial is the focus of the open loose crossroads framed by buildings

fine views from this hillside to Holy Trinity Church framed by a group of large mature trees

group of large poplars behind the Hill Court Precinct are a bold skyline feature

Grade II 1894 Central Methodist Church built of squared coursed white lias stone with oolitic limestone dressings and Grade II 1843 former Wesleyan School now Library built of squared coursed white lias stone dominate

Wesley House built of squared coursed white lias stone and The Lodge built of rock-faced squared coursed white lias stone with ornate cast iron posts to steps

Fern Cottage with mullioned windows with drip moulds, Grade II c1850 Lamb Inn²⁰ with double and triple arch headed casement windows and Grade II The Cottage with mullioned windows all built of coursed white lias stone

Grade II Laurel House and Grade II The Laurels both built of squared coursed white lias stone

Grade II Gerardene²¹ built of squared coursed white lias stone with flush oolitic limestone band courses and mullioned windows

Stedman Cottage²² built of white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings, mullioned windows

Grade II Elm Hayes built of oolitic limestone ashlar front with white lias rubble stone side elevations

Elm Hayes drung with white lias rubble wall to north side

1 & 2 Elm Hayes View built of oolitic limestone ashlar

Elm Hayes Lodge built of rock-faced squared coursed white lias stone

Ashleigh House built of white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings, mullioned windows and white lias rubble high boundary wall with tall segmental arched opening

Plumptre Cottage²³ built of white lias rubble with stepped oolitic limestone copings to gables

Plumptre Farmhouse built of white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings



Paulton Conservation Area

Neutral elements in Area 1

Ashleigh

Cedar House

Elms Hayes surgery

1957 Wesley Hall

Negative elements in Area 1

1967 Hill Court precinct²⁴

Area 2

The Pithay, The Triangle and High Street (north section)

part of the historic core

area comprises varied buildings of a modest, domestic scale

buildings at back of pavement line, or at road edge create tight street pattern and hard character

Red Lion Inn commands a dominating position in the heart of the area

2 High Street has moulded drip course to oolitic limestone chimney stack; rank includes two buildings with corbelled door hoods and two with painted door lintols

Triangle built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings

Red Lion c1890s Tudorbethan revival; Red Lion yard outbuilding built of squared coursed white lias stone with pennant and white lias voussoirs to segmental headed arched openings

Heal House (behind 7 High Street) built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings and coped gables

K6 telephone box²⁵ opposite 7 High Street

Old Post Office²⁶ built of rock-faced squared coursed white lias stone with ornate carved and painted oolitic limestone dressings to windows and door surround

former boot and heel factory, Church Lane

Neutral elements in Area 2

surgery

22 High Street

c1930s Pithay House built in reconstructed stone



Negative element in Area 2

conflict between pedestrians and vehicles due to tightness of main street



Enhancement objectives for Area 2

secure repair and re-use of Heal House

secure repair and re-use of former boot and heel factory



Area 3

Church Street and Farrington Road

area dominated by public buildings

area contrasts with other character areas in terms of openness

area features a large public open space, churchyard and large garden to the Old Vicarage

spaces support large mature trees which dominate the character area and are important in views from other parts of the village

trees overhang Church Street, framing the view along the road

distinctive large mature copper beech in Old Vicarage garden

Grade II* Holy Trinity Church and its 1757 tower²⁷ built of oolitic limestone ashlar

churchyard stone boundary walls with oolitic limestone Gothic revival gate piers

churchyard trees and four Grade II churchyard monuments



Old Vicarage²⁸ built of squared coursed white lias stone with oolitic limestone dressings; grounds and trees with high boundary wall of oolitic limestone with cock and hen capping

Old School House built of squared coursed white lias stone with oolitic limestone dressings; low boundary wall of white lias stone with oolitic limestone segmental coping



Grade II Rosechurch Cottage built of squared coursed white lias stone with oolitic limestone dressings

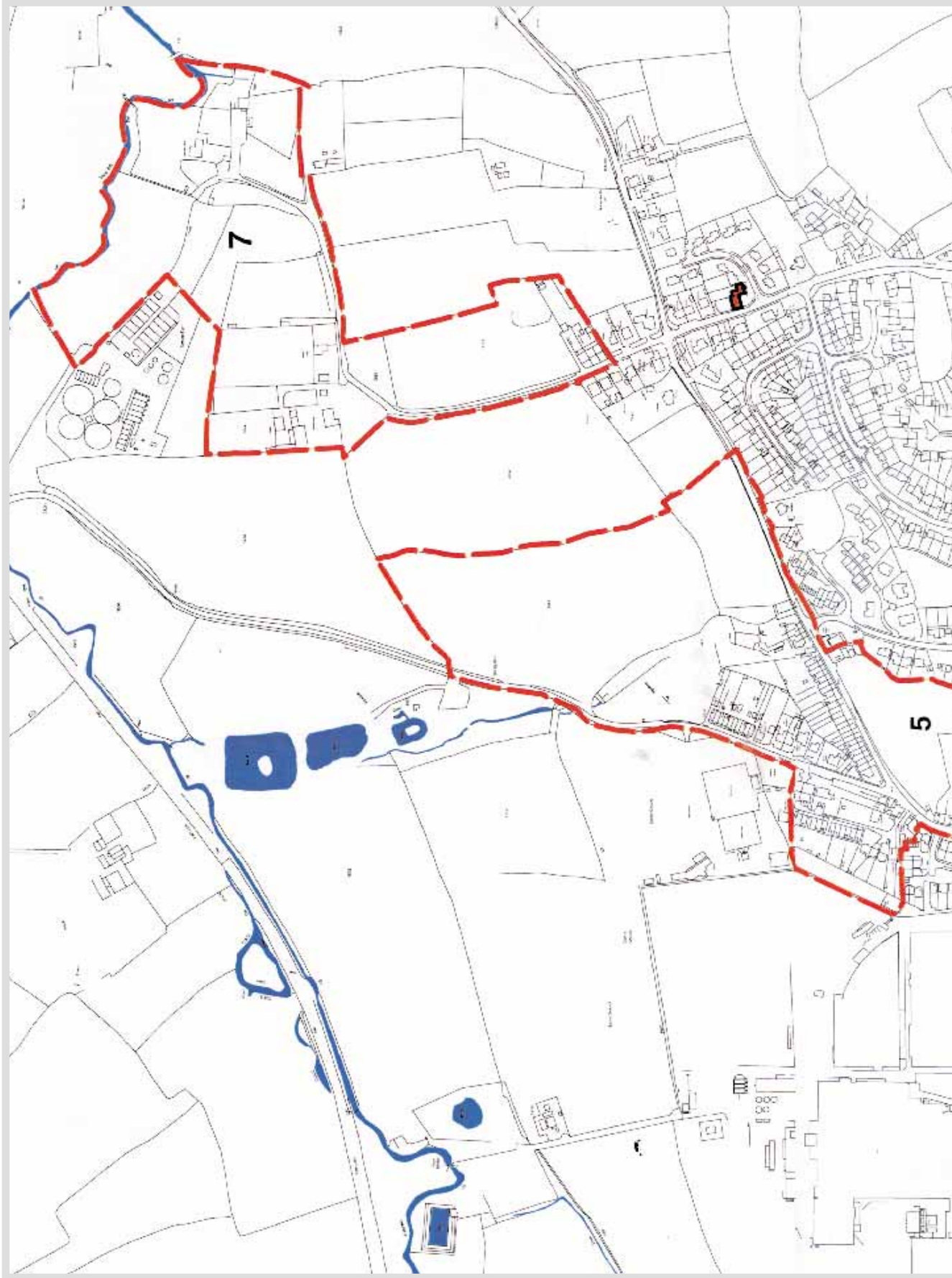
The Chimes built of squared coursed white lias stone but rendered to road

former Parochial Schools²⁹ built of squared coursed white lias stone with oolitic limestone dressings

former paper shop built of partially rendered white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings with brick voussoirs to Church Lane

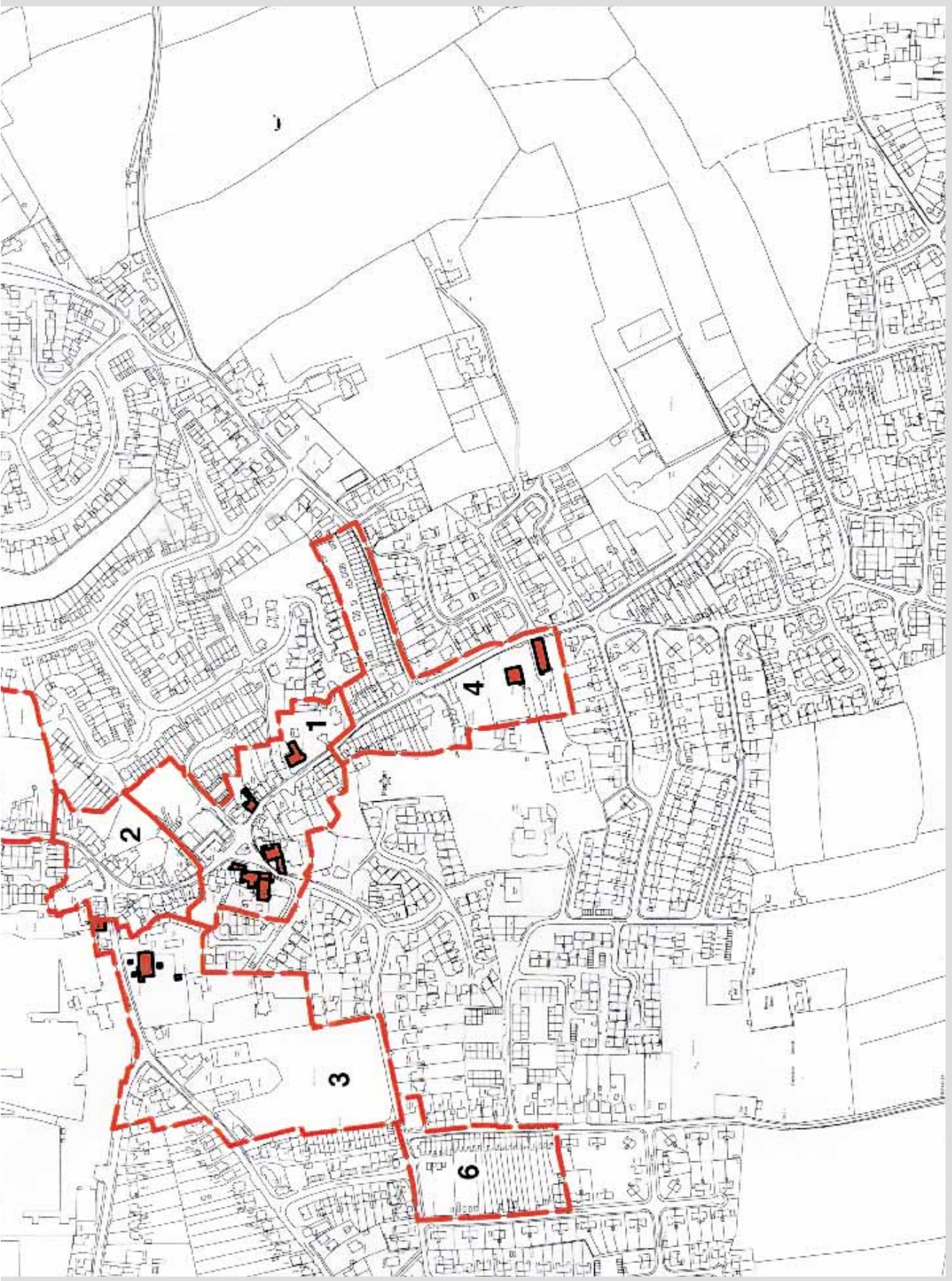


early print works on Hallatrow Road^{30, 31}



Proposed Paulton Conservation Area
32.55 hectares (80.42 acres)

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Paulton Conservation Area

arts and crafts style village hall built 1910 of rock-faced squared coursed pennant stone to porch and rock-faced squared coursed white lias stone to hall with oolitic limestone dressings; slate roof with slender fleche and copper roof vents

Park Stores, Farrington Road built of squared coursed white lias stone with oolitic limestone dressings, yellow Flemish bond brick, slate roofs

Memorial Park with squared white lias stone with cock and hen capping boundary wall



Neutral elements in Area 3

fire station and tower

pre-school building

remnant of bus shelter



Enhancement objectives for Area 3

secure repair and re-use of former Parochial Schools

secure repair and re-use of former paper shop

secure repair of Park Stores, Farrington Road

reinstate gate piers to Old School House

replace remnant of bus shelter with stone boundary wall



Area 4

Winterfield Road and High Street (south section)

area slopes gently down to village centre

enclosure created by predominantly stone garden boundary walls, less so than core areas because houses have small front gardens

shrubs and trees overhanging garden walls soften hard character

area characterised by long terraces, generally raised above general street level

Grade II 1721 Paulton Baptist Church rebuilt 1824 built of squared coursed white lias stone with oolitic limestone dressings including ogee-headed sash windows

Paulton Baptist Church is a distinctive building in the residential street scene and creates a pinch point by being located at back of footpath

Grade II Hill House c1740s built of squared coursed white lias stone with oolitic limestone dressings, modillion cornice, sash windows and outbuildings with high boundary walls of white lias stone including blocks of copper slag



Holly Cottage built of rock-faced squared coursed white lias stone, oolitic limestone dressings with slate roof and decorated clay ridge; high boundary wall of white lias stone

Alexandra Terrace, Ham Lane, built of squared coursed rock faced white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings, terrace steps down contour to east, double Roman clay tiles with decorated serrated clay ridge with low boundary walls of white lias stone with cock and hen capping

Windsor Terrace built of rock-faced squared coursed white lias stone

Lillian Terrace built of rock-faced squared coursed white lias stone

Evans foundry cast iron gate piers at north end of Lillian Terrace

The Beeches built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings, trefoil decorated clay roof ridge

Glenvue House built of squared coursed white lias stone with high boundary walls of white lias stone with arched doorway



Neutral elements in Area 4

petrol station

Netherleigh and Blenheim, Ham Lane

RC Church of Our Lady Help of Christians

Area 5

Plummers Hill and Bath Road

strong domestic scale terraces descend the gentle north east facing slopes of a narrow valley

opposite valley slopes frame the village, giving it a rural setting

topography of this area allows rural views whereas in other character areas views are contained within the village

fields at northern part of the area feature medieval strip lynchets of high archaeological significance³²

more open character to this area, detached dwellings and terraces set back from road

gardens not big enough to allow significant softening by shrubs and trees

distinct level changes in Plummer's Hill, especially on east side where houses set back with raised footpath adjacent to road

cemetery and other open space to south contrasts with continued building lines of terraces

1887 Milward Cottages³³ built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings, timber barge boards to gable ends, terrace and roofs step down hill, red brick chimneys

Paulton Conservation Area

Brittania House and The Old Lottery³⁴ built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings

Plummer's Hill Cottage³⁵ built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings

1-2 Rookery Villa and Woodlands built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings

Jubilee Terrace built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings, terrace steps down hill, oolitic limestone chimneys

1-10 Bristol Road and Bradford Villa built of rock-faced squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings, terrace steps down hill, brick chimneys

Evans foundry cast iron gate piers at Dudden House, house built of squared coursed white lias rubble, pennant sandstone boundary wall

1-8 Victoria Terrace built of yellow Flemish bond brick with moulded brick details and oolitic limestone dressings

9-24 Victoria Terrace built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings

1-5 South View built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings

Paulton Cemetery and oolitic limestone gate piers, lodge and chapel built of squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings



Neutral elements in Area 5

loss of a number of front gardens / boundary walls to create parking spaces

Modern housing including Conewood, Two Jays, Serengeti, Sallmar, The Bungalow, Renditt, Living Waters and Mitneele

Area 6

Tennis Court Road

Hope Place is one of the longest Victorian terraces in the village, and all have the space of their unusually long back gardens intact

terrace is raised above adjacent road level with small front gardens retained by predominantly stone walls

few trees, shrubs soften the continuous building line of the terrace

1 – 19 Hope Place³⁶ built³⁷ of rock-faced squared coursed white lias rubble with yellow brick dressings with low boundary walls of white lias stone with cock and hen capping



20 – 23 Hope Place built of rock-faced squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings with low boundary walls of white lias stone with cock and hen capping

Newtown Methodist Church and 1909 school room built of rock-faced squared coursed white lias rubble with oolitic limestone dressings, art nouveau cast iron gate to church

Negative elements

Unkempt appearance of some of the back gardens where they adjoin Tennis Court Road

Area 7

Paulton Engine and Hanham Lane

industrial archaeological hub of Paulton³⁸

rural area on gentle north facing slopes of the Cam Valley, surrounded by open countryside

tranquillity of area belies former intense industrial activity of foundry^{39, 40, 41}, coal mines⁴² and tramways to canal basin^{43, 44, 45}

area extends down to the Cam Brook and former Somersetshire Coal Canal basin, lined by brookside trees

native trees have colonised the batch

Hanham Lane houses⁴⁶ include gates, gate piers and railings fabricated by Paulton foundry

Hanham House⁴⁷, the former foundry owner's dwelling⁴⁸, set in mature gardens contained by a stone wall, contrasting with 'softness' of rural lane

gates and gate piers to Hanham House, Hanham Lodge and a field in the area fabricated at Paulton foundry⁴⁹

Managed hedges of native species towards the top of the lane give way to tall native hedges with mature trees further down the lane – the enclosure contributing to the intimate character of the area

Small fields from the medieval field system bounded by tall native hedges adding to sense of enclosure and feeling of intimacy

Abundant vegetation and batch contains views to within the area

Paulton Engine works derelict and becoming engulfed by vegetation colonising from the streamside

Stone stile, distinctive of the area, on the public right of way by the batch



Character area references

- 1 Paulton Parish Council, **Paulton Village Design Statement**, Paulton Village Design Group, 2001, p 4
- 2 Chapman, Mike, **Avon Historic Landscape Characterisation Methodology**, Bath & North East Somerset Council, Planning Services, Sites and Monuments Record, 1997
- 3 Bath & North East Somerset Planning Services Sites and Monuments Record
- 4 Bath & North East Somerset Planning Services Sites and Monuments Record
- 5 Department of the Environment, **List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest**, 2 May 1986
- 6 Paulton Parish Council, **Paulton Village Design Statement**, Paulton Village Design Group, 2001, p 8 records that 'Lias was quarried as recently as the 1930s from small pits in Farrington Road, Newtown and Bowlditch.'
- 7 Paulton Parish Council, **Paulton Village Design Statement**, Paulton Village Design Group, 2001, p 4 records that 'Many (terraces) had slate roofs as the slate could be easily transported on the canals and railways.'
- 8 'Paulton through the eyes of John Watts', **Five Arches**, winter 1989-90, issue 9, p 8 records post 1844 demolition of '... an old inn with a thatched roof (whose) windows had oak frames with leaded lights. The thatch ... was three or four feet thick. It was nearly all thatched houses then and there were three opposite the Inn.'
- 9 'Paulton through the eyes of John Watts', **Five Arches**, spring 1990, issue 10, p 18 records 'Now with reference to the village generally, it was mostly thatched houses in all the village except Winterfield and Newtown. All the houses in the centre of the village were thatched.'
- 10 Paulton Parish Council, **Paulton Village Design Statement**, Paulton Village Design Group, 2001, p 3 states that 'Records show that there between 1700 and 1850 there were 24 pits within a 2 mile radius of Paulton.'
- 11 Down, CG and Warrington, AJ, **The History of the Somerset Coalfield**, nd, pp 87-89
- 12 'Paulton through the eyes of John Watts', **Five Arches**, winter 1989-90, issue 9, pp 8-9 records many trades and industries in Paulton including sawyers for pit props; saddlery for underground ponies and surface horses; coal canal dock; chandlery; candle factories at Radford, Brittons and Mr Heal's General Shop; malting trades; and, coal pits.
- 13 'Paulton through the eyes of John Watts', **Five Arches**, winter 1989-90, issue 9, p 9 includes photograph of the Boot Factories opposite Milwards Cottages
- 14 Chapman, Mike, 'Georgian Enterprise and the Somerset Coal Canal', **Five Arches**, spring 1996, issue 25, pp 14-16
- 15 The major foundry of the Somerset coalfield established by 1810 and run by William Evans at Paulton Engine from 1839 moving to Writhlington after 1889. Source: Down, CG and Warrington, AJ, **The History of the Somerset Coalfield**, nd, pp 83-102
- 16 Gould, Shane, 'The Paulton Brass and Iron Foundry', **Five Arches**, Part I, Summer 1994, issue 20, pp 3-5; Part II, Winter 1994, issue 21, p 16
- 17 A wide range of cast iron artefacts made by Evans Foundry, Paulton Engine, survive in situ. They are listed in Marlor, Rosemary J (ed), **A Question of Paulton**, Paulton, 1990, pp 77-81
- 18 In defining the special architectural or historic interest of a conservation area, English Heritage propose the recording of '...**the existence of any neutral areas** Those areas which neither enhance nor detract from the character or the appearance of the conservation area.' English Heritage, **Conservation Area Practice: English Heritage guidance on the management of Conservation Areas**, October 1995, p 5
- 19 In defining the special architectural or historic interest of a conservation area, English Heritage propose the recording of '...**the extent of loss, intrusion or damage, ie the negative factors** Features which detract from the special character of the area, and which provide opportunity sites where change is to be encouraged, should also be identified.' English Heritage, **Conservation Area Practice: English Heritage guidance on the management of Conservation Areas**, October 1995, p 5
- 20 'Paulton through the eyes of John Watts', **Five Arches**, spring 1990, issue 10, p 18 records that 'The Lamb Inn was a thatched house and was rebuilt by Thomas Harris Smith of Midsomer Norton. He also built the market hall at Midsomer Norton as well as the Greyhound, the bank and the Brewery which was later turned into a shoe factory.'
- 21 High archway opposite Gerardene built on top of existing wall by Dr Curtis early C20 or late C19 to stop Gerardene servants overlooking his property
- 22 Remains of its earlier thatched roof survive underneath the existing roof tiling
- 23 Named after Miss Elizabeth Plumptre who owned the property in the late C18. It was altered into two properties (Plumptre Cottage and Plumptre Farmhouse) c 1989.

Character area references

- 24 Site of Paulton House, demolished c 1966 as cited in Paulton Parish Council, **The Paulton Letter**, 2002, cover
- 25 The K6 telephone box was designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (1860-1960). Scott won the competition to design the Liverpool Anglican Cathedral at the young age of 21. His best known designs extend in scale from the K6 telephone box to the 1947 Bankside power station – now the Tate Modern – in London.
- 26 'Paulton through the eyes of John Watts', **Five Arches**, winter 1989-90, issue 9, p 9 includes photograph of 'The Post Office at the time of John Watts's narrative (c1916).'
- 27 Wickham, A K, **Churches of Somerset**, 1965, p 76
- 28 Additions to the Vicarage were designed in 1866 by the Bath architect, John Elkington Gill. The room over the study was used as a school room. Somerset Record Office, Taunton: D/D/Bbm 153.
- 29 Cawthorne, Nancy, 'The School Cash Book 1888-1903', **Five Arches**, autumn 1995, issue 24, p 3
- 30 Marlor, Rosemary J (ed), **A Question of Paulton**, Paulton, 1990, p 41
- 31 'Paulton through the eyes of John Watts', **Five Arches**, winter 1989-90, issue 9, p 8 includes photograph of 'Purnell and Sons founded on the site of an old timber yard.'
- 32 Bath & North East Somerset Planning Services Sites and Monuments Record
- 33 Cawthorne, Nancy, 'George Emm & Son: saddlers and harness makers of Paulton', **Five Arches**, spring 1997, issue 28, pp 14-15, 17 records that 'In 1887, Milward Cottages were built and No 1 became Emm & Son's saddler's shop with workshops at the back.'
- 34 both former public houses
- 35 formerly School Cottage
- 36 4 Hope Place has plaque 'Hope Place 1898'
- 37 by Mr Styles
- 38 Bath & North East Somerset Planning Services Sites and Monuments Record
- 39 The major foundry of the Somerset coalfield established by 1810 and run by William Evans at Paulton Engine from 1839 moving to Writhlington after 1889. Source: Down, CG and Warrington, AJ, **The History of the Somerset Coalfield**, nd, pp 83-102
- 40 Gould, Shane, 'The Paulton Brass and Iron Foundry', **Five Arches**, Part I, Summer 1994, issue 20, pp 3-5; Part II, Winter 1994, issue 21, p 16
- 41 Alexander, A, 'Paulton Engine, Pit and Foundry', **Five Arches**, autumn 1990, issue 11, pp 12-13
- 42 Down, CG and Warrington, AJ, **The History of the Somerset Coalfield**, nd, pp 87-89
- 43 Clew, K R, 'The Somerset Coal Canal and the Kennet and Avon Canal Co.', **Five Arches**, winter 1989-90, issue 9, pp 3-4
- 44 Gould, Shane, **The Somerset Coalfield**, SIAS Survey Number 11, Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society, 1999, pp 43-44
- 45 Bath & North East Somerset Planning Services Sites and Monuments Record
- 46 Gould, Shane, 'The Paulton Brass and Iron Foundry', **Five Arches**, Winter 1994, issue 21, p 16 includes a photograph of these 'Under Managers' Houses at top of Hanham Lane'
- 47 Gould, Shane, 'The Paulton Brass and Iron Foundry', **Five Arches**, Part I, Summer 1994, issue 20, pp 3-5 includes photograph of Hanham House
- 48 Gould, Shane, **The Somerset Coalfield**, SIAS Survey Number 11, Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society, 1999, plate 25, p 36
- 49 A wide range of cast iron artefacts made by Evans Foundry, Paulton Engine, survive in situ. They are listed in Marlor, Rosemary J (ed), **A Question of Paulton**, Paulton, 1990, pp 77-81

Paulton timeline

2000BC Bronze age round barrow ¹

500BC Iron Age circular huts ²

47-450 Roman villa ^{3, 4, 5, 6}

C12-14 Mediaeval fields ⁷

C16 John Leland describes Paulton: "From Bath to Paulton all by hilly ground but plentiful corne and grasse.... From Paulton to Chuton by like ground...." ⁸

1753 Holy Trinity Church rebuilt ⁹

1757 Holy Trinity Church tower rebuilt in Doultong stone ^{10,11}

1780 John Wesley records "I preached at Paulton. The flame kindled last year continues to burn here, and (what is strange) though so many have set their hand to the plough, there are none that look back." ^{12,13}

1791 John Collinson describes Paulton as: "... pleasantly situated on the edge of a fruitful vale ... and ... well wooded and watered. Most of the houses stand in several irregular streets near the church, and many of them are good substantial dwellings. In this parish, which abounds with lias stone ... are two large coal-pits, worked by fire-engines; the coals are very good...." ¹⁴

1805 Somersetshire Coal Canal completed ^{15,16}

1822 C & J Greenwood describes "Paulton ... containing 272 inhabited houses, and 297 families, 28 ... employed in agriculture, 54 in trade, manufacture or handicraft, and 215 not ... in either class. Most of the latter number are employed in working the coal-mines, which are numerous in this parish." ¹⁷

1832 Cholera epidemic ^{18,19,20}

1859 Emm & Son's saddlery business established ²¹

3020 – 2910 BC Middle ditch of Stonehenge

500 BC Roman Republic founded

79 AD Vesuvius erupted; Pompeii destroyed

480 – 543 St Benedict, founder of European monasticism

1095 First Crusade

1170 Murder of Archbishop Thomas a' Becket

1215 Magna Carta

1348 Black Death

1455–1487 War of the Roses

1534 Church of England separates from Rome

1594 Shakespeare's **Romeo and Juliet**

1642–1648 English Civil Wars

1650 Tea introduced into England

1764 Hargreaves invents the Spinning Jenny

1781 Herschel's discovery of the planet Uranus

1814 Humphrey Davy invents miners' arc lamp

1837 Isaac Pitman devises his first shorthand system

1851 Great Exhibition

- 1861** Kelly's Directory describes Paulton: "There is a large National school ²² ... and a Wesleyan school, each having a Sunday school held at their respective school-rooms. ... the land is very productive, excellent cheese and butter is made here. A considerable trade is carried on in this village, there being an iron foundry belonging to Mr. Wm. Evans, two collieries, malthouses, several stone quarries, and lime works, some good shops, and two inns." ²³
- 1872** Founding of Cottage Hospital ²⁴
- 1880** Cemetery provided ²⁵
- 1883** Kelly's Directory describes Paulton: "A considerable trade is carried on in this village, there being an iron foundry belonging to Mr. Wm. Evans, a shoe factory employing many hands, a colliery, several stone quarries, and lime works, some good shops, and two inns." ²⁶
- 1886** New Cottage Hospital building in the Queen Anne style ²⁷
- 1897** Kelly's Directory describes Paulton: "A considerable trade is carried on in this village, there being an iron foundry belonging to Mr. Alfred Evans, a shoe factory belonging to Messrs. Flook and Sons, employing 1,200 hands, a colliery, some good shops, and two inns." ²⁸
- 1859** Charles Darwin's **Origin of the Species**
- 1865** Salvation Army founded by General Booth
- 1866** Nobel invents dynamite
- 1876** Alexander Graham Bell invents telephone
- 1877** William Morris founds Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings
- 1914–1918** World War One
- 1922** British Broadcasting Corporation founded
- 1939–1945** World War Two
- 1951** Festival of Britain exhibition
- 1963** Launching of electronic communication as e mail
- 1969** **Apollo 11** is first manned mission to land on the moon
- 1986** List of buildings of special architectural or historic importance in Paulton published ³⁰
- 1987** Paulton Village Appraisal Project ³¹
- 1989** Berlin Wall comes down
- 1990** 'A Question of Paulton' published ³²
- 1994** Channel Tunnel opens
- 2001** 'Paulton Village Design Statement' published ³³
- 2003** Paulton conservation area designated

Paulton timeline references

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Paulton and its conservation area

Bath & North East Somerset Council's Planning Services is always happy to give information, advice and guidance on the care of conservation areas, listed buildings and trees.

Guidance notes, 'Living in a conservation area' and 'Owning a listed building' are available from the Planning Projects & Partnerships Team.

This publication can be provided in audiotape, large print, Braille and computer disk versions in English and also translated into other local community languages if necessary.

For further information contact the Projects and Partnerships Team, Planning Services on 01225 477583.

Contact Planning Services for advice regarding:

Listed buildings and Listed Building Consent
01225 477547

Unlisted buildings and Conservation Area Consent
01225 477547

Works to trees within Conservation Areas
01225 477520

Planning Permission 01225 394100

Archaeology 01225 477651

Planning Policy 01225 477548

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